

BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1969



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Offices,
~~Public Health Offices,~~ Municipal Offices,
Haslingden.*



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR R. WOOLLEY J.P. (To May 1969)
COUNCILLOR D. H. VALENTINE (From May 1969)

CHAIRMAN
COUNCILLOR D. BUTTERWORTH (To May 1969)
ALDERMAN W.J. EVERETT (From May to July 1969)
COUNCILLOR D. J. TENNANT (From July 1969)

Coun. R. Barlow /
Coun. T. Fisher /
Coun. J. R. Haworth
Coun. F. Mitchell
Coun. Mrs. D. Ramsden /
Coun. J. K. Howarth *

Coun. E. Russell /
Coun. H. Sanderson
Coun. J. H. Stafford /
Coun. W. I. Cooper * /
Coun. T. Illingworth *
Coun. Mrs. S. Oldham *

* Member of the Committee to May 1969
/ Member of the Committee from May 1969
ø Member of the Committee from December 1969

STAFF

Town Clerk
R. B. McMILLAN LL.B.
Solicitor

Medical Officer of Health
T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Offices, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. 061 764 8621)

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Cleansing Superintendent
J. HOLLOWS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
S. COCKCROFT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector
K. H. IVATT

Clerical Staff
MRS. D. MILNER (To March 1969)
MISS J. WOODS (From March 1969)
MRS. M. HARRISON

OFFICES

Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Haslingden
Telephone: Rossendale 5266

September, 1970

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1969, on the health and environmental conditions of the district.

The Registrar General has estimated the population as 14,280 which is 20 more than in 1968. The 1961 census gave a population of 14,370. This was a decrease of 135 since the census of 1951.

The adjusted* birth rate was 18.6 and the adjusted death rate 13.6 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 16.3 and 11.9 respectively. There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national rate of 18.0. An average for the previous five years in the Borough, gives a rate of 21.68.

There was a decrease of 12 in the number of deaths in 1969 from 216 to 204. Heart disease was responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 87 being attributed to this cause in 1969 as against 96 in 1968 showing a decrease of 9 deaths from this disease. There were 8 deaths from lung cancer (6 males, 2 females) in 1969, as against 14 deaths (14 males) in 1968. Full details of the principal causes of death, along with age and sex distribution is given in Table III on page 10 of the Report.

There was an increase in the number of infectious diseases notified during 1969, 222 as against 130 in 1968, due to an increase in the number of measles and whooping cough cases, (though this was offset by a decrease in the number of scarlatina and dysentery cases). For the twenty-third year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were reported, and there were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Two cases of respiratory tuberculosis, two males were reported. There was one death from this cause.

As yet the district has not been included as a "black" area with regard to smoke control measures in domestic premises. The unsettled position as to the availability of solid smokeless fuels has resulted in such measures being delayed throughout the country and therefore it is now unlikely that the district will be classified for some time.

With regard to slum clearance, twenty-seven houses were demolished in scattered areas and two houses closed, twenty-four persons being rehoused from the above.

In addition to the above there are seventy-one houses included in the Queen Street C.P.O. which though not confirmed at the end of 1969 has since been confirmed at the beginning of 1970.

During the year survey and inspection work under the Housing Act 1957, took place. One Clearance Area was represented in November. This was in respect of houses in the William Street, Carrs, Area.

The majority of the three storey flats in Phase II of the Central Redevelopment were completed.

May I express my appreciation to the Members of the Health Committee, Officials of the Council and the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. SEYMOUR JONES

Medical Officer of Health

* Adjusted means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	8,195
Population (census 1961)	14,370
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1969 ..	14,280
Number of dwelling houses (census 1961)	5,477
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969, according to Rate Books)	5,243
Rateable value	£431,901
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£1,700

POPULATION:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1969 is 14,280, which is 20 more than 1968. The 1961 census population is 14,370.

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	105	8	113
Female	112	12	124
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	217	20	237

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	2	-	2
Female	3	-	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	-	5

Total Registered Births for 1969 ... 242

Total Registered Births for 1968 ... 251

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

								Male	Female	Total
For 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	104	204
For 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	103	216

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

								Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1969										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	1	3
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								6	1	7
For 1968										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	-	3
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								4	-	4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

								Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1969										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	2
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								4	-	4
For 1968										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								2	-	2

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

								Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1969										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	2
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								4	-	4
For 1968										
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
								<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
								2	-	2

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS:

For 1968 - 37

(which consists of infant deaths during first week of life plus still births)

There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age, four of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	16 hours	Prematurity	Hospital
Male	1 month	Gastro Enteritis	Hospital
Male	4 days	1a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome b. Atelectasis	Hospital
Female	3½ months	Gastro Enteritis	Hospital
Male	3 hours	1a. Prematurity b. Atelectasis	Hospital
Male	5 months	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	Home
Female	14 hours	Congenital malformation menings myelocoele	Hospital

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total		Neo-Natal		No.	Rate
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
Year 1969	237	16.6*	204	14.3*	5	21.0	Nil	Nil	7	30.0	4	17.0	1	0.07
Year 1968	248	17.4	216	15.1	3	12.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	2	8.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1967	243	17.2	247	17.5	9	36.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	4	16.0	3	0.21
Year 1966	222	15.6	202	14.2	6	26.3	Nil	Nil	7	31.5	4	18.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1965	275	19.4	192	13.5	7	24.8	Nil	Nil	7	25.5	6	21.8	Nil	Nil
Year 1964	258	18.2	203	14.3	4	15.3	Nil	Nil	5	19.4	4	15.5	1	0.07
Average 5 years 1964-1968	-	17.6	-	14.9	-	22.9	-	Nil	-	21.7	-	15.9	-	0.06

* Adjusted - Live Birth-rate (Comparability factor, 1.12) = 18.6 per 1000

Death-rate (comparability factor, 0.95) = 13.6 per 1000

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1969

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year		1-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	8	1	15	-	7	21	30	38
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	2	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	-	5	10	16	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	3	2
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	2
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES	4	3	1	1	4	3	7	5	22	7	26	32	36	53	100	104

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Managements Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION C
PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

TABLE IV
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, Primary (during 1969 - By year of birth)

1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others Under 16	Total
30	116	7	2	2	1	158
Reinforcement Injections during 1969 i.e. Subsequent to complete course (by year of birth)						
-	-	-	-	96	219	315

TABLE V
CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Primary - By year of birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965		
Whooping Cough	30	114	5	-	-	-	149
Tetanus	30	116	7	2	2	2	159
Poliomyelitis	14	123	21	6	9	-	173
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Reinforcement - By year of birth							
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	92	218	313
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	238	9	247
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI
VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1969

Primary Vaccination - Age in years				Revaccination - Age in years			
Under 2	2-5	5-15 inclu.	Total Under 16	Under 2	2-5	5-15 inclu.	Total Under 16
2	20	4	26	-	-	3	3

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1969

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified Years							Total Deaths
		Under 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	
Scarlatina	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	17	-	4	6	5	-	-	1	-
Measles	198	6	55	73	58	-	-	1	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
TOTALS	222	6	59	80	66	1	1	3	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

During the year, 81 bacteriological examinations were made for the presence of Salmonella/Dysentery organisms. Six specimens were found to be positive whilst the other 75 were negative.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year, there were 25 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 3 cases were added and 6 cases taken off, leaving a total of 22 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION:

Generally, room fumigation for diseases other than smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table VIII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1969.

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1969

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Years								
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2		-		1		-	

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Borough of Haslingden

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

September, 1970

I have the honour to present for your consideration my second Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the district and the progress recorded in 1969.

The **majority** of the three storey flats in Phases I and II of the Central Development were completed during 1969. Thus the clearance of the old unfit properties comprised in the Spring Gardens C.P.O. 1962 and Pleasant Street C.P.O's. of 1962 and 1965 and the redevelopment of the site to provide modern housing accommodation, of a high standard near the town centre in pleasant surroundings, has been brought to its final stages. This scheme, which in the clearance stages involved the Health Department to a considerable extent, has brought to fruition a project which Members and Officials of the Council conceived in the mid and late 50's and which, when finally completed, will be a development of which the town can be justly proud.

Other redevelopment at Raven Park, Helmshore, which when completed will provide 40 bungalows including 27 sheltered accommodation bungalows and a warden's bungalow was commenced at the end of 1969.

The clearance of unfit houses still represents one of the major problems in the district.

Having regard to the increasing private residential development, particularly in the Helmshore area, the overcrowding and sufficiency of toilet facilities at some of the schools in the district is giving rise to concern as was the case in 1965 when some measure of improvement was carried out. It is hoped that plans to help alleviate this problem can be implemented as soon as possible.

During the year considerable work in connection with the improvement and repair of houses has been carried out. The introduction of the Housing Act 1969, has provided enhanced grant aid for house improvement and it is hoped more people will take advantage of these provisions.

Pollution of the environment with particular reference to clean air is another major problem. Though Haslingden is not yet classified as a "black" area, inevitably the introduction of a domestic smoke control programme will need to be considered. However the unsettled position regarding the availability of solid smokeless fuel is causing delay throughout the country.

Efforts to reduce the amount of industrial smoke continued during the year. Notification of proposals to install three industrial furnaces, using oil as the fuel medium were received. Plans for three new chimneys were dealt with under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968. The degree of atmospheric pollution, both smoke and sulphur-dioxide is measured daily by a smoke/SO₂ recorder at the Health Department. Similar recordings are obtained by another such instrument installed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the Great House Experimental Farm, Helmsshore.

During the year the scheme to provide a mains water supply to the houses and farms at Stonefold was implemented in part. The Calder Water Board laid new water mains thus enabling all dwellings in this area to connect to towns water. Though not fully completed, in that the storage reservoir has yet to be built and connected to the system so as to overcome the need to turn off the supply for short spells, no-one need now have to use the unsatisfactory private water supply.

Work in connection with meat and food inspection and inspection of food premises has continued during the year.

As in recent years the work in connection with Public Cleansing involving the collection and disposal of household and other refuse is increasing in amount and making more demands on the Department. Coupled with this are the increasing demands resulting from the Civic Amenities Act 1967, in connection with the collection and disposal of bulky refuse together with vehicles abandoned on private land.

In addition to the above, work was carried out in connection with water supplies, milk supplies, the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, rodent and pest control and other services, details of which are contained in the body of the report.

My appreciation and thanks are due to all Members and Officials of the Council for their interest, encouragement and assistance and particularly to the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee. My grateful thanks are also due to an efficient and loyal staff for their ungrudging service throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. HOLLOWS

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Calder Water Board, and the remainder - some 250 houses and farms, by springs and wells. The percentage of occupied houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells, is approximately 4.8. In all cases the water supply by the two Undertakings is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Undertakings deliver water by stand pipes. The average natural fluoride content of the Bolton Waterworks supply varies between 0.15 and 0.20 p.p.m. That of the Calder Water Board is 0.10 p.p.m.

Approximately seventy-seven per cent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 930 yards to the existing mains of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, were laid during the year. In addition 1196 yards of mains to existing houses were renewed or extended. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbo-solvency. The Water Undertakings take large numbers of samples of treated and untreated water to ensure satisfactory quality. A new filtration plant with a nominal output of 3.5 million gallons a day was completed and put into commission at Haslingden Grane in 1965.

The Health Department took 50 samples of water for bacteriological examination. Twenty-two samples were taken direct from the mains and of these one was unsatisfactory. Of 28 samples taken from other sources 5 were satisfactory. Two chemical samples were taken from private supplies and found to be unsatisfactory.

Under the Housing Act 1964, local authorities can give a grant to help house owners with an unsatisfactory joint service water supply to convert to a separate service. This scheme has now been in progress for four years and has been well received and taken up by a considerable number of house owners.

DRAINS AND SEWERS:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board, and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns - Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area and the method of treatment is automatic screening plant, detritis and precipitation tanks with outfall to the River Irwell. During 1969 extensive modernisation works were completed which included the installation of a sludge heat treatment plant.

Additional lengths of sewer were provided for two private estates now in course of erection - 135 yards of 9" sewer and 155 yards of 6" sewer being laid. Also on one local authority scheme (Raven Park, Helmshore) 153 yards of 6" sewer were laid.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1.	Number of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
2.	Number of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1186
3.	Number of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	4857
4.	Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5.	Number of movable dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	5823

There are still one hundred and fifteen pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities.

During 1969, conversions took place as follows:-

Trough closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	5
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	61
Pail closets to fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

CLOSET CONVERSION SCHEME:

On the 1st April, 1964 the Council introduced a scheme whereby, in approved cases, a grant of £10 was paid towards the conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet. This has recently been reviewed and the amount of grant raised to £20. At the present time, however, most of the conversions are in connection with improvement grants.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage, special collections of bulky refuse and some household refuse as required.

Household refuse is now collected weekly and nightsoil also is collected weekly. All household refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special nightsoil chute.

The weekly collection of household refuse was commenced in April 1959, and this service has been maintained since that date, despite very real difficulty in obtaining suitable labour. This problem is still with us.

For the previous seven years the workmen have had an Annual Holiday of two weeks taken at the July Holidays. The Committee agreed this procedure for 1969 and a small skeleton staff dealt with any emergencies. During the week following the holidays the men worked overtime every day to restore the normal service. Over the holiday period any resident in difficulties with refuse storage is supplied with a special purpose paper refuse sack. This generally is well received and has solved many residents problems of insufficient storage capacity.

An increasing amount of work is arising under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Also despite arrangements for the proper disposal of scrap vehicles the work of dealing with vehicles abandoned on private land is growing. A separate service for the collection of bulky items of household refuse is provided in an attempt to reduce the practice of dumping such refuse on spare land. The rapidly increasing number of collections being made by this service indicates its success. However, this service is now taxed to the limit and further increase in such work will inevitably mean providing another vehicle and increasing the number of workmen if we are to cope with the growing amount of household and trade refuse due mainly to expanding development.

In an effort to contain the amount of household refuse two new refuse collection vehicles of larger capacity have now been brought into operation.

Below are details of materials collected and disposed of during the year:-

Collection		Disposal	
Household refuse	38,250 cub. yds.	Refuse vehicles	4,230 loads
Trade Refuse	3,031 cub. yds.	Road Sweepings	1,032 loads
Night Soil	118 loads	Private Traders	910 loads
Special Collections	597		

SALVAGE: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Paper, cardboard, etc.	21	9	-
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from tip	1	2	-
	22	11	-

Gross Value - £203

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1969 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 300

No. of inspections made for the purposes 956

Meat and Food Inspection:-

Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Farms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Milk Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

Infectious Disease and Disinfection 51

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 18

Water Samples and Supplies 405

Rodent Control 380

Factories and Workshops 11

Smoke Abatement etc. 36

Public Cleansing 1138

Drains and Water Closets 537

Hen Pens and Piggeries 60

Miscellaneous Nuisances 565

Miscellaneous 750

In Table X are particulars of:-

(a) Notices served and complied with

(b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied

TABLE X

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal Notices	14	14
Informal Notices	112	80
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
DWELLING HOUSES:		
Dampness	56	49
Defective ashbins and pails	256	256
Defective fresh and waste water closets and drains	70	69
Chimneys, roofs and other housing repairs	72	66

CLEAN AIR:

There were four notifications to install new boiler plants over 55,000 B.T.U'S./hr., and two notifications to carry out major alterations to existing industrial plant received during 1969. Also in connection with the above the heights of three new chimneys, and three existing chimneys were approved. Generally there is a low incidence of industrial smoke in the Borough but from time to time there have been emissions of smoke from the chimneys of a small number of industrial premises whose plant or technique is not up to the required standard.

The major cause of atmospheric pollution in the district, however, arises from domestic premises, though there is a steady trend towards smokeless heating by the installation of central heating and the like.

Measurement of the degree of aerial pollution is carried out by a Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide recording machine sited at the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath and eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths.

The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Two bacteriological samples were taken of the water in the plunge bath - both were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS:

All ten schools have a towns water supply. All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection. Since the survey carried out by this Department in 1965 followed by a report to and recommendations by the Health and Sanitary Committee there have been improvements in the toilet and ablution facilities at one of the schools involved. However, having regard to the rapidly increasing intake of children, mainly due to growing residential development, the position is again giving rise to concern.

MORTUARY:

The mortuary, which although modernised and provided with a three-compartment refrigerator in 1962 is again in need of renovation and arrangements are in hand for the work to be carried out in 1970.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS:

There were no cases of bed bugs dealt with during the year. Twenty-seven premises were treated for other insect pests.

RODENT CONTROL:

Two hundred and thirty-four premises were dealt with for rodent infestation during the year. In 153 cases, rats caused the infestation, the other 81 being mice. None of the infestations were major in character, but it must be noted that prompt attention to the smaller infestations prevents the occurrence of the major ones.

A large number of visits were made to premises with regard to infestations, in addition to many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, the last on the register being closed in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951:

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known, none is being sold or used.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960:

There are three site licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in operation at the end of the year. 57 caravans can be accommodated on the three sites.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Estab. open to public Canteens	Fuel storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year	20	53	2	6	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	6	12	-	-	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year Space (S.5(2)) Temperature (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences (S.9) Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds during the year to registered premises - 80
Prosecutions - Nil

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	Houses	Persons Displaced
--	--------	----------------------

Houses demolished or closed during year:
Housing Act 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	3	-
--	---	---

Local authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	-	-
---	---	---

Unfit houses closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957 ..	2	7
--	---	---

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	No. of Houses
--	------------------

Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	86
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Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts
after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners	Nil
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(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
--	-----

Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1957
(Sections 9 and 16) after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners	Nil
-----------------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
--	-----

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
--	-----

Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
---	-----

Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	Nil
---	-----

TABLE XI

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS		No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of	
		Owner Occupied	Others
(a)	Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	33	3
(b)	Approved by Local Authority	33	3
(c)	Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-
(d)	Finally approved by Ministry ..	-	-
(e)	Work completed	24	2
(f)	Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	1
STANDARD GRANTS		No. of dwellings or other buildings	
(a)	Applications submitted to Local Authority for improvement to full standard	33	
(b)	Applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	2	
(c)	Total applications approved by Local Authority	33	
(d)	Work Completed	27	
Approximately 12½% of the houses improved were tenanted houses, the rest being owner-occupied houses.			

HOUSING ACT 1969:

No Qualification Certificates issued during the year. No applications were received.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

During the year the majority of the three storey flats being erected in Phase II of the Central Area Development were completed. Rehousing of tenants from the Blackburn Road and Queen Street C.P.O's. was carried out in some of these flats. The policy of the Council of rehousing on the sites of previous Compulsory Purchase Orders was again carried out. This policy is preventing the creation of ugly scars where demolitions have taken place, and at the same time, rehousing people near the town area.

Twenty-seven houses were demolished during the year in scattered areas in the town. In addition 76 houses were awaiting demolition at the end of the year. The majority of these being included in the Queen Street C.P.O. which was awaiting confirmation at the end of the year. Notification has since been received that this Order has been confirmed.

During the year 22 houses were inspected and the William Street, Carrs, Clearance Area was represented in November.

Whilst an increasing number of new houses are being erected by private developers in different parts of the district this bright prospect is somewhat marred by the number of unfit and derelict houses in other parts which are in need of clearance. Furthermore there are still many houses in the district which lack basic amenities such as a fresh water closet, hot water and bath.

Eleven families and 31 persons were re-housed during the year.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

The end of 1969 saw the completion of 48 three storey flats on the site of the Pleasant Street (North Side) Compulsory Purchase Order.

On the Broadway Crescent Prefab Site at Helmsore, the Raven Park scheme, which when completed will comprise 40 bungalows (which include 27 sheltered accommodation bungalows and a warden's bungalow) was commenced at the end of 1969.

The average number of persons per house (2.72) does not indicate any extent of overcrowding in the district.

SECTION F

MILK: Particulars of bacteriological and biological examinations are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Total number of samples submitted 71

Samples for Biological Examination				
	Results			
	Positive	Negative	No Result	
(a) Tuberculosis	-	71	-	
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	9	62	-	
(c) " " - Culture Test ..	5	8	-	
(d) " " - Biological Test	-	7	-	
Samples for Statutory Tests				
	Results			
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	31	24	7	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(b) Methylene Blue Test)	1	-	-	-
(c) Phosphatase Test)		1	-	-
(d) Turbidity Test		-	-	-
(e) Colony Count Test		-	-	-

BRUCELLOSIS: Where positive samples are reported a follow-up inspection is made at farms. Milk from affected cows is isolated and sent for pasteurisation or the infected animal removed from the herd.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS: An increasing number of inspections of imported containerised meat brought into the district from abroad took place in 1969. Inspections are made at retailers shops and other premises where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale or in course of preparation for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED: During 1969 412 lbs. of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

FOOD POISONING: No cases were reported in 1969.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Inspections were made at food shops, school kitchens and other food preparing places under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In 12 instances, official notification was given to the owner or occupier to comply with the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The following premises have been recorded under the Regulations:-

Category	No. premises	Comply with Reg. 16	No. requiring Reg. 19	Comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses ..	15	15	15	15
Butchers	20	20	20	20
Greengrocers ..	11	9	11	11
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	10	10
Grocers	62	55	62	62
Fishmongers ..	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises, canteens, restaurants cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	63	58	58	58

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969 FOR THE
B O R O U G H O F H A S L I N G D E N
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	10	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	124	11	5	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (If defects are discovered at the premises on two three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-

PART XIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

SECTION 133					SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
Footwear	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Textile Weaving	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Xmas Crackers	7	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	26	-	-	-	-	-	

